Please replace the paragraph at page 1, lines 8-12 with the following amended paragraphs.

This application is a divisional of U.S. Application 09/071,672, now US Patent No. 6,395,276, filed May 1, 1998, which claims the benefit of priority of ~~continuation of and claims priority to~~ U.S. provisional Application 60/046,895, filed May 2, 1997, each of which applications is incorporated by reference.

B1

The disclosure of the following U.S. Provisional Patent Application is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety: S.M. Rybak and D.L. Newton, "Recombinant Anti-Tumor RNAse," filed March 27, 1998 (Attorney Docket No. 15280-343000), U.S. provisional Application Number 60/079,751.

Please replace the paragraph at page 4, lines 10-14 with the following:

In a further embodiment, the present invention relates to a method of selectively killing cells. The method comprises contacting the tumor cells to be killed with a selective immunotoxin of the present invention under conditions such that the monoclonal antibody binds to a surface marker on the tumor cell thereby causing the toxic onc protein to kill the cell.

B2

Please replace the paragraph on page 29, lines 7-15 with the following:

In Figure 5, LL2 or LL1 antibodies were conjugated to EDN as described above and assayed on Daudi or CA 46 Burkitt's lymphoma cells. ~~H~~It is believed that LL1 and LL2 immunotoxins are delivered to the lysosomes where the immunotoxin is degraded to the antibody and RNase moieties. The RNase leaves the lysosome and enters the cytosol where it interferes with ribosomal activity. From the data shown in Figure 5, it is postulated that ONCONASE® is about 2,000 fold more active than EDN because ONCONASE® is not inactivated by degradation by the lysosome. Therefore, the protein that enters the cytosol is an intact cytotoxin.

B3

Please replace the paragraph on page 2, line 25 through page 3, line 6 with the following:

B4

B-cell lymphomas fall under the generic rubric of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas and can either be a disseminated or a solid tumor within the lymph system. Radiolabeled humanized murine antibodies which have been raised against CD22 (LymphoCide™), a surface marker on malignant B cells, are currently in clinical trials as a treatment for B-cell lymphomas (Immunomedics, Inc., Press Release~~,~~ ~~http://www.immunomedic.com/ thera1.html~~). See also, Amlot, *et al., Blood* **82**:2624-2633 (1993); Sausville, *et al., Blood* **85**:3457-3465 (1995); Grossbard, *et al., Blood* **81**:2263-2271 (1993); Grossbard, *et al., Clin. Oncol.* **11**:726-737 (1993). To date, some antitumor responses have been noted but immunotoxin-mediated toxicity to normal tissue often prevented dosing at therapeutic levels. In addition to CD22, several B-cell-specific antigens such as CD19 and CD40 have been targeted by immunotoxins made with plant toxins such as ricin A-chain and bacterial toxins, such as *Pseudomonas* exotoxin A (PE). Uckun, *et al., Blood* **79**:2201-2214 (1992); Ghetie, *et al., Cancer Res.* **51**:5876-5880 (1991); Francisco, *et al., Cancer Res.* **55**:3099-3104 (1995).